MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 FEBRUARY 1981

Syrian-Jordanian Relations

Syrian Interior Minister Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir has revealed that Jordan has canceled all previously existing coordination procedures at the Dar'a and Ar-Ramtha border posts, requesting passports rather than identity cards from Syrian citizens wishing to enter Jordan. In his statement, reported by Damascus radio, the interior minister described the new Jordanian procedures as "immoral" and noted that Syrians have been expelled from Jordan or turned back at the border. The Amman newspaper AR-RA'Y confirmed that Jordan's ambassador in Damascus has returned to Amman and reported that Syria's ambassador in Jordan will leave Amman shortly.

A Syrian Cabinet statement, carried textually by Damascus radio, accused the Jordanian Government of using the incident of the kidnapping of its Beirut charge d'affaires to escalate a "campaign of hatred" against Syria in accordance with a "premeditated scheme... not far removed from Jordanian intelligence or its friends" aimed at carrying out measures for which the Jordanian Government has long been "unable to find excuses." The motive behind Jordan's accusations and measures against Syria, the statement claimed, is its "new role" against the Palestinian cause, adding that its attempts to sever relations with Syria are linked to "U.S.-Israeli designs." Syria wishes to strengthen the cohesion of the Arab people in the two countries, the statement continued, but holds the Jordanian Government responsible for the repercussions of its "provocation and plotting." The Cabinet warned that agents plotting against Syria will be eliminated and their activities will be terminated.

An unattributed Damascus radio commentary scored Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran for being directly involved in assisting the Muslim Brotherhood's campaign against Syria and said his allegation of Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) collusion in the Beirut kidnapping was false and unjust, aimed at inciting rebellion against the ADF in Lebanon. Noting that the telephone calls implicating Syria in the kidnapping have been broadcast by the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio, the commentary accused Jordan of being allied with the Phalangists in an attempt to fragment the Palestinian resistance groups and undermine their unity with Syria. The commentary also criticized the organizers of the "tragic" kidnapping, whom it did not identify, for seeking to drive "wedges" and renew the war in Lebanon.

Egypt

Addressing the European Parliament in Luxembourg, President Anwar as-Sadat appealed for European help in persuading the Israelis and the Palestinians to accept a formula for mutual recognition and for Europe to support the Palestinians' right to self-determination. In his speech, carried textually by MENA, As-Sadat stressed that he had not come "to sell Camp David," but said that Egypt considers the Luxembourg declaration of 2 December 1980 on the Middle East to be a turning point that will have "constructive effects" on the peace process. He also called on the European states to participite in providing "additional security guarantees" as a contribution to peace in the Middle East. Referring to the Jordanian role in a Middle East settlement, As-Sadat stated that Jordan can participate in negotiations "at the appropriate time" but cannot take the place of the Palestinians in such talks.

Iran

Tehran radio has carried a number of warnings against possible disruption of the 11 February revolution anniversary ceremonies. A wartime court statement cautioned against an enemy "fifth column" cooperating with "hypocritical and pseudoprogressive groups" and

called on the people of Tehran to report any "suspicious movement" to the security and revolutionary organizations. An Islamic revolution central committee statement said "internal puppet agents" are planning to implement their "evil designs" by way of precipitating clashes between groups and by "psychological tricks." The committee urged the people to frustrate the revolution's enemies by "vigilantly rejecting any divisive move." "Anarchists and subversives," the statement warned, will be dealt with by the security forces. President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's office also predicted that a group of people "under the guise of support for the president" intend to disrupt and break up the anniversary ceremonies and said "revolutionary compatriots" should put forward slogans and statements that do not undermine unity.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Artillery exchanges continued on the Abadan, Susangerd and Khuninshahr fronts, Tehran radio reported, while Iranian helicopter gunships hit Iraqi positions around Ilam. The radio also noted a heavy Iranian bombardment of the Marivan border strip and raids by Iraqi MiG's on Ganaveh and Bushehr.

Nonaligned Conference

In a speech reported by INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi told the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi that Iraq is ready to cease fire and negotiate with Iran under the supervision of the Nonaligned Movement or any other international organization acceptable to Iran. Hammadi also reiterated that Iraq is "quite ready" to return the Iranian territory it has occupied during its war with Iran, while those "lands and rights forcibly usurped" by Iran should be returned to their legitimate owners. According to Delhi radio, the Iranian delegation to the conference walked out as the Iraqi minister took the floor.

Iraqi-Kuwaiti Relations

Iraqi Interior Minister Sa'dun Shakir has begun talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad As-Sabah and other Kuwaiti leaders, KUNA reported, in an attempt to solve the longstanding border dispute between the two countries.

Israel

Election Date--The Knesset has voted to dissolve itself, IDF radio reported, and to hold elections on 30 June.

Raid on Southern Lebanon--According to Jerusalem radi , Israeli forces staged a preemptive strike on Palestinian positions in southern Lebanon. Voice of Palestine radio confirmed the raid, stating that Israeli gunboats, supported by helicopter gunships, engaged Palestinian forces in the Al-Qasimiyah area.

Afghanistan

Elections Offer--In an interview with THE TIMES OF INDIA newspaper, reported by AFP, President Babrak Karmal offered to hold elections in 2 or 3 months if other countries withdraw their support from Afghan rebels and give a guarantee of noninterference in Afghanistan. He stressed that his government will not try to impose one-party communist rule and said he will strive to make the elections free and fair.

Message to Bani-Sadr--President Karmal has cabled Iranian President Bani-Sadr, Kabul radio reported, reiterating Afghanistan's readiness to solve Afghan-Iranian difficulties through discussions.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONFERENCE MEMBERS HAMMER OUT DRAFT DECLARATION

10 Feb Deliberations

BK101630 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The political committee [of the Nonaligned Conference] finalized several more paragraphs of the draft declaration, but the crucial portion reviewing the international situation was still to be taken up. The committee's special drafting group this morning set up a small subcommittee to try and hammer out a consensus on the paragraphs relating to Afghanistan. The discussions are based on the draft prepared by India, as the host. It takes into account all the relevant factors of the Afghanistan crisis. It mentions not the Soviet action alone, but also other types of interventions which tend to destabilize conditions in the region. According to informed sources, Pakistan's amendment did not find favor with the committee, as it refers only to the Soviet action and not to other factors. The drafting group also rejected amendments proposed by Afghanistan and South Yemen asking for deletion of any reference to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Another decision taken by the political committee was to inscribe in the declaration the commitment of the nonaligned countries to uphold human rights. This was done at the suggestion made by Mali.

The chairman of the drafting committee, who is from Nicaragua, is trying to evolve formulation on making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. According to him, the debate so far indicated that the attitude of the delegates was cooperative. The conference spokesman said something practical, constructive and positive may emerge.

On West Asia, the Arab group has agreed on the joining together of amendments proposed by the PLO and Syria.

The committee saw detailed discussions of various issues, with delegates giving free expression to differing perceptions. After taking note of the delegates' views, the chairman took upon himself the responsibility of evolving formulations which will reflect consensus.

The main point discussed by the economic committee was cooperation among developing countries. Apart from the multilateral aspects of the question, operations and suggestions in the draft declaration were also considered. The attempt was to adjust them to realities. The spokesman said the economic committee is satisfied with the progress in the [word indistinct] discussion so far.

In the plenary session, ministers from several countries made fervent pleas for maintaining the unity of the movement at this crucial juncture. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Sedik Ben Yahia referred to the war between Iran and Iraq and said such conflicts between members of the movement weaken it and affect the struggles against imperialism and Zionism.

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam accused Egypt of failing to conform to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr. J.A. Chissano of Mozambique expressed concern over the Indian Ocean being converted into military bases and wanted concrete steps to back his country against South African attacks. Foreign Minister of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca wanted adequate preparations to be made so that the proposed conference in Sri Lanka on the Indian Ocean is a success. He accused Western powers of imperialist designs to suppress progressive forces.

Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja of Indonesia said any proposal which ignores the call for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea cannot form the basis for a durable solution to this problem.

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Haq wanted the conference to demand immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea and expressed distress at the war between Iran and Iraq.

Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan told a press conference that the nonaligned meeting should adopt voting on the UN pattern to decide international issues. He wanted the New Delhi conference to give a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops both from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Compromise on Afghanistan

BK1012[illegible] Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (AFP)--Non-aligned foreign ministers meeting here will call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan said today.

Mr Dhanabalan told a press conference that a compromise to include the call in the final declaration had been reached after prolonged and heated discussions among senior officials of the nonaligned ministerial conference drafting committee. Mr Dhanabalan described the compromise as "a marriage" between the two extreme views held by members of the movement on the controversial Afghan problem. Answering questions, Mr Dhanabalan expressed the hope that a similar call would be included in the declaration for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. The result of the drafting committee's work on Kampuchea would be known later today, he added. Mr Dhanabalan said the Afghan and Kampuchean problems were the crucial tests to decide where nonalignment was heading to. He said the New Delhi meeting would prove that the silent majority of the nonaligned, which was there at the Havana summit, was no longer the silent majority.

Calling the compromise on Afghanistan "a good sign," the minister said the final declaration on the Kampuchean issue should also contain a call "for withdrawal of foreign troops to enable the Kampuchean people to exercise their sovereign rights." Asked if there was no consensus on the Kampuchean problem, Mr Dhanabalan said "it will mean the minority blocking the majority." He then lashed out at the "so-called consensus system" which, he said, was "abused at Havana." Mr Dhanabalan said that instead of the consensus system he would prefer the Nonaligned Movement to accept the UN system of voting.

Referring to the Kampuchean issue, Mr Dhanabalan denied there were differences among ASEAN countries on their stand. "This is an attempt to confuse the issue. We may use different words and style but look at the substance of our views and we are together," he added. He said the proposal of the three Indochina states for talks with ASEAN and which the ASEAN had rejected was just "a ploy" to gain recognition for the Heng Samrin regime.

Diego Garcia Issue Dropped

OW101945 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 10 Feb (AFP)--The U.S. Indian Ocean base of Diego Garcia, at the centre of debates at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference here on Saturday, will not be named in the conference's final declaration, sources close to the delegations said here today.

Mr B.A. Clarke, of Nigeria, chairman of the committee drafting final paragraphs on such issues as the Iran-Iraq war, Cambodia, Afghanistan and the Indian Ocean, decided to drop the reference to the base on Saturday, the sources added. Mr Clarke used his right as chairman of the committee to rule out mention of the base on the grounds that there was no consensus within the committee for the move, the sources said.

An Indian-sponsored draft declaration, mentioning the base by name, led to a split on Saturday between states such as Ethiopia, Cuba and Vietnam, which see the Soviet Union as the movement's natural ally, and others such as Singapore, which want the superpowers treated equally. The official conference spokesman said today the Mr Clarke had decided to redraft the paragraph but gave no further details.

11 Feb Meeting

BK110924 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] On the 3d day of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi today, a near consensus on the two contentious issues of the Indian Ocean and Afghanistan was reported to have been reached by the drafting group headed by Ambassador Clarke of Nigeria. The consensus was based on the discussions the group has been holding during the last 4 days. The draft formulated by the group does not mention Diego Garcia, but urges all great powers and other maritime powers to withdraw their military presence from the Indian Ocean. It notes that the military activities of the great powers have been intensified in the Indian Ocean region. It lists the foreign bases, supply facilities and disposition of nuclear weapons of the superpowers and says these are leading to many dangers and acts of intervention. The draft reaffirms the determination of the nonaligned countries to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

The group also completed the drafting of paragraphs relating to the Afghanistan issue. These embody the concept of the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Afghanistan, and also various kinds of intervention and interference which led to the Soviet military presence. In the meanwhile, informal consultations are going on between the ASEAN group of countries, India and Vietnam on the finalization of paragraphs relating to Kampuchea.

The economic committee has finalized several paragraphs regarding the general assessment of the world economic situation. In the afternoon, the committee will take up for consideration the draft relating to raw materials, problems of trade, industrialization and flow of material resources. India has urged the committee to enlarge the draft regarding economic cooperation between the developing countries by including several concrete suggestions made by members.

During the plenary session this morning, Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach justified the presence of foreign forces both in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He asserted that the situation in Kampuchea has now been stabilized. Thach said his country valued highly India's recognition of Kampuchea. This was a wise move, stemming from India's policy of peace and nonalignment.

Foreign Minister of Nepal K.B. Shahi, however, felt that the presence of foreign military forces is the single biggest impediment to a political solution of the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues. He wanted the conference to formulate a common approach to these problems.

The outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq has further complicated the international situation. Shahi paid a tribute to India's deep committment to the original principles of nonalignment.

Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi said stricter sanctions should be imposed on Israel for its continued defiance of world public opinion. He charged Egypt with letting down the Arab cause by entering into a separate agreement with Israel.

Kampuchean, Gulf Issues

BK111111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Soviet allies in the Non-aligned Movement--Cuba and Vietnam--strongly criticised China and the United States here today.

Vietnamese Minister Nguyen Co Thach echoed Cuba's condemnation of the United States, and accused the five-country Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) of playing the U.S. and Chinese game.

For Vietnam, the socialist bloc is clearly the ally of the Nonaligned Movement, which should not remain neutral in opposing imperialism, typified in his speech by Washington and Beijing.

With the conference yet to decide whether its collective group of nations will effectively condemn Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia and the Soviet's in Afghanistan, Hanoi today was striving to get condemnation of attempts to hinder Cambodia's rehabilitation. Opposing it in continued negotiation over the wording of the Indian-drafted final statement to come from this meeting, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia, backed by many African and Arab countries, were seeking a firm call for the withdrawal of either "foreign," or "Vietnamese" or "Soviet" troops from the two countries. Informed sources said the movement would almost certainly make a final call for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, the first such demand of the organisation at ministerial level. At the same time sources in the three ASEAN countries could only say they were "hopeful" on a similar demand for a Vietnamese pullout from Cambodia.

Nepal's Foreign Minister K.B. Shahi reflected much of the feeling among delegates here by clearly equating the situation in Afghanistan with that in Cambodia. Similar evidence of this came in the scheduling of a meeting of the conference political committee for 7:30 a.m. tomorrow--the last day of the conference--to discuss both issues informed sources said.

Meanwhile United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today had separate meetings with Pakistani Minister Agha Shahi and Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost, in an effort to find a basis for resolving the 13-month Afghan crisis. But Iran, the third country involved in the efforts to seek a solution and without which Pakistan said it will not negotiate with Kabul under a UN initiative, was today maintaining its refusal to meet Mr Waldheim.

With the Non-aligned Movement moving towards setting up a "good offices" body aimed at solving the Iran-Iraq war, Baghdad's Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi offered a ceasefire and to negotiate under the nonaligned or another international body acceptable to Iran. Number two man in the Tehran government, the prime minister's political adviser Mohammad Rafsanjani, pledged, however, to continue the war until Iraqi forces withdrew from Iranian territory.

The movement's final stance on the Middle East and Egypt's membership has yet to be finalised, while later today the conference was holding a session commemorating the 20th anniversary of its first summit. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Mr Waldheim were both to speak, before the movement returns to finalise its approach to world and political problems today and tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ADDRESS CONFERENCE SESSION

Malmierca Address

FL110233 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference continued today in New Delhi. Several speakers addressed the morning session. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca spoke at the opening of the afternoon session, in the name of the Cuban delegation.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] complexity and actual and potential dangers. There are those who, influenced by the propaganda of those who dominate the world's major information media, attempt to attribute this decline to recent events. All we need do to refute this is recall that in May 1978 at the Washington NATO summit the then president of the United States committed his country to increasing its conventional and tactical and strategic nuclear forces. The installation of 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe was openly proposed. At this same meeting, the NATO countries pledged to increase their military expenditures in a sustained and continuous manner and to improve the mechanisms for military relations among themselves.

Prior to the sixth summit conference, an artifical mini-crisis was created in the Caribbean that was designed to obstruct the meeting of the chiefs of state and to sabotage its decisions. Because of all of this, the chiefs of state or governments meeting in Havana for the sixth summit alerted the world to the increase of tensions and demanded the continuation of detente. [end recording]

Malmierca noted the escalation of belligerence (?launched) by the United States [words indistinct] and mentioned the political platform of the current U.S. administration, according to which the United States must win military supremacy and negotiate with socialist countries from a position of strength.

[Begin recording] That policy is also based on the idea--which had seemed surmounted--of the division of the world into spheres of influence to halt revolutionary and progressive change in the world and the processes of affirmation of independence and sovereignty of peoples. Alliances with the racist and retrogressive regimes of Latin America are also proclaimed. The Panama Canal treaties are questioned. The threat of intervention in Central America is raised by offering economic, technical and military assistance to the disgraceful genocidal rulers of Guatemala and El Salvador. They threaten a military blockade of Cuba. They advocate the definitive annexation of Puerto Rico and they speak threateningly in regard to Nicaragua and Grenada. They reiterate their open support of Israel and the most irrational disregard for the PLO, which they have called a terrorist organization. They show the same political myopia and lack of objectivity in regard to SWAPO. [end recording]

The Cuban foreign minister noted what this conference's objectives should be: [Begin recording] We must face reality and avoid [words indistinct] should be clear and [words indistinct]. The Nonaligned Movement will not change its principles or its objectives; it will continue its militant solidarity, along with other progressive forces, with all those who face the threat of imperialist intervention and who struggle for their rights. [end recording]

Report on Malmierca Speech

PA102028 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Cuba has reiterated that, inspired by its revolutionary calling and the principles that gave birth to the Nonaligned Movement, it will continue to consistently fulfill its responsibilities as president of that group.

This was stated by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the Nonaligned Conference now underway in New Delhi, capital of India. Malmierca stressed that 20 years after the creation of the movement, the imperialist forces continue on the path of war and it is necessary that the nonaligned countries reassert their solidarity with the peoples who are struggling for peace and independence.

After referring to the maneuvers of U.S. imperialism in the last 2 years to create a new cold war climate, the Cuban minister warned that we are faced with the prospect of a holy alliance among the most diverse retrogressive forces. He stressed the need for us to face reality and to avoid confusion, because the consequences of any error would be disastrous.

He then exhorted the Nonaligned Movement to defend the policy of international detente, to struggle for peace and to curb the arms race. The struggle for peace also means, above all, the offer of our resolute support to Namibians, Palestinians, Western Saharans, Puerto Ricans, Salvadorans and all others who are defending a just cause in the struggle for a future free of any type of oppression, Malmierca emphasized.

He referred also to the evolution of the world economy. In this connection, he asserted that the crisis in the industrialized capitalist countries made the outlook for the underdeveloped nations dreadful. He stressed that, in the long run, peace is not possible without development, as President Fidel Castro has proclaimed. He mentioned the proposal made by the Cuban leader to the UN General Assembly to create a fund of not less than $300 billion as additional assistance for development during this decade. Malmierca added that more than a year after the presentation of this historic demand and despite the support obtained at the various UN forums, no progress had been made in the overall negotiations to begin this unpostponable transfer of resources to the underdeveloped countries.

The Cuban minister said that a joint effort is required to make peace prevail and to strengthen the coherence and solidarity of the movement in the face of the difficulties and obstacles that curb and hinder the development of our peoples.

For their part, the Algerian, Syrian and Mozambican foreign ministers all denounced before the Nonaligned Conference the imperialist alliance with the reactionary regimes in the Middle East to sow division in the Arab world and to crush the struggle of the Palestinian people.

According to other reports, the special commission which is preparing the draft of the final declaration of the conference rejected an amendment dealing with Afghanistan submitted by Pakistan about which no consensus was reached in the debates. Meanwhile, the process of bilateral consultations on the debates continued when Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao met with his counterparts from Libya, Iran, Malaysia, Kuwait, Lesotho, Egypt, Kenya, Nicaragua and Niger.

Iraqi Minister's Speech

JN102000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has announced that Iraq is ready to cease fire and to negotiate, under the supervision of the Nonaligned Movement or any other international body acceptable to Iran, in order to achieve peace on the basis of Iraq's legitimate rights to its lands and waters, as previously explained.

In a speech he delivered today at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, the foreign minister said that Iraq's foreign policy, which is true to the nonaligned principles, does not sanction attacking others, undermining their legitimate rights or interfering in their internal affairs. He added that Iraq does not believe in using force in international relations, nor does it aspire to expansion and hegemony. He said Iraq believes deeply in settling disputes by peaceful means.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi explained in detail the nature and history of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. He said that the dispute between Iraq and Iran is an old one and that it is neither merely a problem of borders nor a secondary struggle over navigation rights, but is much broader than that; it is embodied in Iran's expansionist ambitions in neighboring Arab regions. He said that it had been historically proven that the successive ruling regimes in Iran considered Iraq and the Arab homeland, particularly the Arab Gulf region, a vital sphere for its hegemony and influence. This policy, he said, was expressed at various times in several formulas, consistent with its special transitional nature.

The foreign minister stressed that Iranian governments have exercised this policy throughout history in border relations between Iran and its neighbors. As for Iraq, he said, Iraqi-Iranian border relations have been regulated for more than 460 years through several treaties, some of which dealt clearly with the demarcation of borders on land and in the Shatt al-'Arab. He added that Iran always took advantage of circumstances to violate these treaties, to achieve territorial expansion at the expense of Iraq's interests on land in general, and in its Shatt al-'Arab waters particularly.

The foreign minister announced that Iraq has emphasized to all who sought to end the war and to reach a peaceful settlement that Iraq fought as a response to Iranian aggression and for its legitimate rights, and that it intends to restore these rights, to reach a just and honorable settlement of the conflict and to protect its sovereignty and people from evil.

He said that Iraq has also stressed that the principle condemning the forcible seizure of others' lands need be reflected in Iran's relations with Iraq and the Arab nation. It has also stressed that the lands and rights forcibly usurped by Iran should be returned to their legitimate owners.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi stressed that Iraq is quite ready to return to Iran the Iranian territories it occupied in the war. He said that through all of this, a just and honorable solution will be achieved. An appropriate atmosphere will then be available in which to establish normal relations between Iraq, Iran and all the Arabs, without expansionist trends or aggressive acts.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that since the 17 July 1968 revolution Iraq has been and will remain a strong adherent of the nonaligned policy, which is based on the principles of noninterference in other states' internal affairs, respect for all states' national sovereignty and concern for world peace and security.

He emphasized that Iraq's foreign policy does not allow for any form of leniency when the independence, sovereignty and territorial sanctity of Iraq and the Arab countries are undermined by any side whatsoever, under whatever pretext or cover. He said that Iraq has adhered to these rpinciples in its foreign policy because of a strong need for them and a long national and pan-Arab experience in this regard.

He pointed out that any defect in the foundations of equality in relations between states will certainly harm the sovereign rights of one side or another. He explained that the principles of the national declaration announced by President Saddam Husayn on 8 February 1980 were intended to consolidate the nonaligned trend and were favorably received in Nonaligned Movement circles. This declaration, he said, was intended to consolidate sound cooperation among the Nonaligned Movement's states.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi called on the nonaligned states to firmly and solidly stand at the side of the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle against the traitorous Camp David accords, which have inflicted great harm on the Arab people, isolated Egypt from the Arab nation's struggle and denied the Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny and establish their independent state. The accords substituted for these are a distorted formula of self-rule for only some of these people, the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi called on the conference participants to act firmly toward the concessions made by the Egyptian regime and to take a stand in accordance with the Havana summit. He said that through its acts the Egyptian regime has violated all nonaligned principles, not to mention its plotting against the Arab nation and the Palestinian people by opening its territories and waters to the colonialist fleets, to be used as a base against the movement's peoples and states. He stressed that the nonaligned foreign ministers must take a decisive stand and adopt the necessary resolution to suspend Egypt's membership in the movement.

The Iraqi foreign minister stressed that world negotiations within the UN framework constitute a sound framework for discussion of international economic issues. He said that Iraq would object to any attempt to circumvent these negotiations by means of other initiatives, including the concept of a minisummit conference to discuss the same problems. He said that Iraq considers economic cooperation among the nonaligned states and the other developing states to be among the principal factors in establishing a new international economic order. He said that Iraq has translated this cooperation into solid facts, as manifested in its foreign policy.

The foreign minister concluded his speech by saying that through their cohesion and unity the developing countries can enhance their power to negotiate with the industrial states. He said that Iraq wants to remind the conferees of the proposal it submitted to the Colombo Nonaligned Conference. This proposal states that the developing states that export raw materials should establish unions for the producers like those in the oil-exporting countries.

Syrian Minister's Speech

JN101819 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, delivered a speech at the Nonaligned Conference today in which he stressed that the Nonaligned Movement is the largest international grouping based on specific foundations and principles and whose members are determined to spread peace, security, right, justice, freedom and equality; to establish a new system of international relations; to guarantee man's dignity; to guarantee the peoples rights, particularly their right to self determination; and to end colonialism, occupation, racism, Zionism, exploitation, the plundering of the peoples' resources and racial discrimination.

Khaddam said: Even though our movement has succeeded in scoring some successes and achievements in these fields, the forces that are hostile to these principles and noble objectives have mobilized their potential to confront and to check these successes. These forces have resorted to new methods of hampering the movement's march. Khaddam referred to the movement's concern with issues of peace, liberation, security, development, disarmament and the establishment of the new international economic order. Khaddam also pointed out that the Nonaligned Movement attaches great importance to detente and to the relaxation of tension in international relations, proceeding from the Nonaligned Movement's basic and humanitarian interests.

Khaddam said: We do not doubt that the great powers have a role and a responsibility in the process of detente. That is why we feel that relations among these powers have a large influence on the process of detente. We have always called for dealing with major problems of interest to the world within the UN framework.

The greatest evidence of all of this is the Palestinian and Middle East issues, which the United States--one of the great powers with permanent membership in the UN Security Council and which has a definite responsibility to protect world peace and security--has wrested away from the UN framework. The United States has dealt with it in a unilateral manner with Egypt and Israel, without considering all of the other parties concerned, particularly the Palestinian Arab people and their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs added: Complete and comprehensive disarmament is a great objective for which the international community, including our movement, has exerted constant efforts. Despite the fact that our movement has formulated many initiatives within the UN framework, we still continue to witness an expansion of armament, particularly of lethal weapons. We continue to witness an expansion in the establishment of military bases by imperialist forces in some areas of the world. All of this poses a threat and constitutes provocative measures. As a result of the status quo in the world in this field, we stress that disarmament cannot be achieved unless colonialism, racism, Zionism and all forms of aggression, usurpation, occupation, hegemony and foreign intervention are wiped out. It cannot be achieved until justice, rights and equality are safeguarded and the people have been reassured that their regional safety, independence, sovereignty, and right to self-determination are being respected. One of the most important threats is that of the racist regimes, which continue to adopt an intransigent policy and to defy the international will and the UN charter and resolutions. These racist regimes continue to practice racist policies in South Africa, Palestine and the occupied territories.

They are adopting similar aggressive and expansionist policies and are strengthening cooperation with each other in all fields, particularly in the area of nuclear disarmanent [as heard]. As a result of the weakness of the international deterrent factor, the areas under the control of these regimes have become hotbeds, exposing international peace and security to danger and directly threatening the security and independence of the African Continent and the Arab world.

Khaddam reiterated Syria's full support for the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia in their struggle for their people's right to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty.

Khaddam pointed out that the Havana summit had discussed the explosive situation in the Middle East, particularly in the wake of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Khaddam considered the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to be a partial agreement and a separate treaty, constituting a full relinquishment of the Arab countries' cause and an act of collusion to help Israel continue its occupation of Arab territories. These agreements also violate the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights.

Khaddam pointed out the damages caused by the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to the Arab nation, the Palestinian people and Syria. He stressed that the treaty has tipped the military balance in Israel's favor, because Egypt has left the Arab front and has abrogated the joint Arab defense pact and the agreement on military unity with Syria. All of this has led the Arab forces to remove the Egyptian military forces from their calculations. U.S. military assistance to Israel has increased because, under the above-mentioned agreements, Israel has been supplied with huge quantities of weapons. U.S. economic assistance to Israel has also increased and this has reflected on the Israeli military situation. The military imbalance between Israel and the Arabs has had an important role in delaying the achievement of the just and lasting peace that will enable the Palestinian people to exercise their national rights, as acknowledged by the United Nations. Thus, this military imbalance has delayed Israeli withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories, including the Syrian territories. This occupation compels Syria to limit its expenditure for internal development, in order to face the disruption resulting from Egypt's removal and to devote a major part of Syria's resources to redressing the military balance with Israel. In addition to all of this, the separate agreements have led to a delay in the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination and their inalienable national rights. The agreements have also delayed the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and Syria's social and economic development program.

Khaddam stressed that before the agreements, the international struggle was outside the area, but that the agreements moved it into the area. All of this reflects on international peace and security, in view of this area's influence on the security, progress and development of the world. Things were made worse by the U.S. policy toward this area, U.S. attempts to impose military, political and economic hegemony, to establish military bases and to consolidate U.S. fleets in the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. This renders the area a powder keg that can easily explode. All of this is accompanied by the legalization of the occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and the opportunity for Israel, through normalization of relations with Egypt, to infiltrate the Arab world and strike at its economy.

Khaddam added: Claims that the Egyptian move has taken place within Egypt's right to sovereignty contradict the legal reality that exists between the Egyptian Government and the other Arab governments, particularly those concerned with this issue.

The surprising thing is the claim that the Egyptian Government is acting in accord with its sovereign rights, while at the same time it concludes an agreement related to the Palestinian cause, negotiates with the Israeli Government on so-called autonomy for the Palestinians and signs a treaty on peace in an area that includes parties other than itself. How can we agree to such a right when the blow is directed against the Arabs' heart and when the sovereignty of the Palestinian people and the other Arab countries concerned in the issue is harmed?

Khaddam concluded his speech by stressing the need to implement the Havana summit resolution, which calls for the suspension of Egypt's membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

Egyptian Official's Address

NC110723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2238 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has declared that Egypt, which helped many states attain their independence, will continue the struggle for the Palestinian question despite the allegations of the rejectionist front, which does not understand our position and whose disreputable actions endanger the solution to that question.

Dr Ghali demanded that the rejectionist states face reality, saying they are unable to provide an alternative solution and instead search for a scapegoat--Egypt. Dr Ghali was answering allegations by the rejectionist states, particularly Iraq, Kuwait, Syria and South Yemen, in a speech he delivered at tonight's session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

Dr Ghali began his speech by answering allegations by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who tried to twist the facts concerning the attitude of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau. Dr Ghali said that the Syrian foreign minister had either not read the report of the Coordination Bureau or that his memory had failed him.

Addressing members of the conference, Ghali went on: There must be no deceit merely to satisfy the Arab rejectionists and their petrodollars or some Marxist states. It is obvious that theirs is a clear act of deceit.

In his speech, Dr Ghali referred to the war now raging between Iraq and Iran, which are nonaligned states, and asked: How could Iraq, which has launched a meaningless war against Iran, defend the legitimate rights of the Palestinians when it is busy with its war with Iran? Dr Ghali also asked: How could two states pursuing the policy of nonalignment--Iraq and Iran--claim that they defend the rights of the Palestinians and judge the position of Egypt at a time when it is essential to condemn both of these states?

Concerning the attitude of the Syrian Government, Dr Ghali said: Because of its geographical proximity to the occupied territories, Syria assumes a larger share of responsibility for the Palestinian question. However, it would behoove Damascus to feel ashamed and to have compunctions, because it is in fact raising slogans and making statements condemning Egypt in an attempt to conceal its own betrayal of the Palestinian question.

Dr Ghali asked what Syria and Iraq have done in the interests of the Palestinian people since the Havana Nonaligned Conference. He said that the smell of blood emanates from their negative stands and moves.

Amman's Black September is still remembered and no one has forgotten that the Syrians committed atrocities against the Palestinians in Tall az-Za'tar. Dr Ghali added: All of the world's perfume could not eradicate the Palestinians' memory of the smell of blood and the massacres to which they were subjected. He also said: On the contrary, we in Egypt have not shed the blood of anyone but the hundreds of thousands of our own youthful elite who were martyred for Palestine.

In conclusion, Dr Ghali emphasized that Egypt was seeking to retrieve our land and at the same time retrieve the land of the Palestinians.

Algerian Minister's Address

LD101530 Algiers APS in English 1447 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (APS)--The non-aligned ministerial conference work presently held in New Delhi, is carried on today in a plenary session.

Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia, foreign minister and head of the Algerian delegation to the conference, delivered a speech in which he defined the philosophy of non-alignment and the movement's attitudes to world issues.

Non-alignment reflects a willingness to avoid dividing the world into spheres of influence and antagonist alliances. The essence of the movement is its resistance to neo-colonial and imperialist enterprises, Mr Ben Yahia said, adding that Algeria's adhesion to the movement after her independence is in conformity with her ambition for an independent existence.

As for world peace and security, the Algerian foreign minister said the degradation of the world situation commands us to seek and find a world security system based on inter-state friendly relations, detente, peace zones, non-interference...

Mr Mohamed Ben Yahia expressed Algeria's concern over the Iraqi-Iranian four-month-old border war and its consequences on the security of the peoples of the area. He urged both sides to put an end to their conflict and to devote their strength to the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

As for the situation in Afghanistan, the Algerian foreign minister insisted that the solution to this problem is a political one which should be based on non-interference in the domestic affairs of this country and respect of its people's right to exercise their sovereignty.

The situation in Korea also requires a political settlement, he said.

Speaking about the situation in the Middle East, Mr Ben Yahia denounced Camp David accords and any separate deal and urged for the association of the Palestinian people in any search for a solution.

Shifting to the situation in Africa, the Algerian minister urged for independence of Namibia and Western Sahara. Speaking about the latter, Mr Ben Yahia recalled that the UN adopted less than three months ago a resolution asking Morocco to withdraw from Western Sahara.

Indonesian Minister's Speech

BK101322 Hong Kong AFP in English 1114 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (AFP)--Indonesia is willing to be party to any negotiations to bring peace back to Southeast Asia, where the countries must find a way to coexist peacefully, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said today.

But he told the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference here that Vietnam's armed invasion of Kampuchea had shattered peace hopes in Southeast Asia. Unless proposals for solving the Kampuchean problem included withdrawal of foreign troops they would not establish lasting peace in the region. Indonesia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) continued to recognise the ousted democratic Kampuchea although they strongly condemned its atrocities, he said. But they could not accept the "trampling underfoot" of the movement's principles, and were committed to the United Nacions stand seeking troop withdrawal, and the search for a political solution through an international conference.

Any proposal which ignored calls for Kampuchea's neighbour to pull out its troops from Kampuchean territory, and the "rights of the Kampuchean people to determine their own future free from outside interference, subversion or coercion, defies world opinion," he said.

Similarly in Afghanistan, the continued presence of foreign troops had aggravated tension in the region and set back peace and detente. The Nonaligned Movement should seek a political solution on the basis of foreign troops being withdrawn and conditions created so the Afghan people could determine their own future without interference, subversion or coercion, he added.

Singaporean Minister's Address

BK111030 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Feb 81, pp 1, 28

[By Edgar Koh]

[Text] New Delhi, Monday--Singapore today again questioned Cuba's leadership of the Non-aligned Movement and expressed disappointment that India has not returned the group to its original ideals and principles.

Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, speaking on the first day of the ministerial conference, castigated Cuba for physically excluding the Democratic Kampuchean delegation from the 1979 Havana summit and criticised India for compounding the matter by denying visas to the Democratic Kampuchean representatives for the New Delhi meeting. He also protested against the Indian Government's invitation to the Heng Samrin representative to today's opening as "inconsistent with the duty of impartiality expected of a chairman." Phnom Penh envoy Dith Mounty, who presented his credentials here only four days ago, arrived at the Vigyan Bhavan conference hall in a new Japanese car bearing a licence plate with the words "CD (Consular and diplomatic) registration applied for."

The conference was inaugurated by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who made no mention of the Kampuchean issue though she referred specifically to the Afghanistan problem, the Iran-Iraq conflict, southern Africa and the Middle East.

In his statement, Mr Dhanabalan pointed out that the Non-aligned Movement "is disunited, is riven by disputes among its members and exercises little or no influence on the course of world affairs." He said: "In the last few years, we have not been able to act as a movement in accordance with the principles that were enunciated at our founding. The consensus procedure has been abused by a minority of our members so that the majority of our members act in other forums with little regard for the pronouncements of the movement. The strength of our movement has been diluted by the efforts of those who deliberately seek to further the interests of their own ideology and the interest of the superpower patron of their ideology. If we want to continue to count for something in world affairs, we have to constantly measure the progress of the movement against our founding tenets. We have to continue to ensure that we hold to the basic principle of this movement."

Mr Dhanabalan recalled that when Kampuchea, a non-aligned founder member and a signatory of the Belgrade declaration, was invaded by Vietnam with the open support of the Soviet Union, the Havana summit did not even mention it in its declaration. "Instead, our Cuban host manoeuvred the expulsion from the movement of Democratic Kampuchea, the victim of aggression," he said.

Regarding the right of Democratic Kampuchea to attend the summit, he said, "we were deceived outright" by Cuba, which unilaterally prevented the Democratic Kampuchean delegation from taking its seat. He said the Cuban chairman, in gross abuse of his position, decided to keep the Democratic Kampuchean representatives out of the conference and asked the conference to produce a consensus to overturn his decision. He said that through a series of manoeuvres that violated every civilised rule of procedure, the Cuban chairman produced a decision allegedly by a consensus of the meeting, that the seat of Kampuchea be kept vacant. Mr Dhanabalan said by stage-managing the expulsion of Democratic Kampuchea, Cuba had given a clear signal: "It could frustrate the movement from being aroused to condemn the aggression against a non-aligned country by a superpower or the proxy of a superpower."

Quoting another instance of Cuba's partiality, he said Cuba's response to the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan was quite different. "First, there was an embarrassed silence. Then there was some pretence at some activity by the chairman," he said. "Later, even this pretence was dropped and now Cuba, the chairman of the movement, openly supports the occupation of Afghanistan, claiming that the Soviet invasion was necessary."

He noted that at the annual non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in New York last September, both the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues did not even merit mention as international problems that posed a threat to peace. "How can we expect the world to take us seriously when the movement does not even recognise aggression when it is committed?" he asked.

Mr Dhanabalan said he did not question Cuba's right to ally itself with the policies of the Soviet Union as that is its sovereign right. "But I do question whether such a country can claim to be non-aligned. Can we allow it to lead the government in these grave and difficult times? The leadership of our movement by a country so openly committed to promoting the interests of its superpower patron has seriously eroded our credibility and effectiveness in international affairs," he said.

Mr Dhanabalan said the movement, at its inception in 1961, recognised that there were two great powers, both of whom were considered equally dangerous to world peace. "Today," he noted, "one cannot help noticing, in the declarations and pronouncements of the movement, that it is quick to condemn one great power while remaining silent on the other. Some of us here have made the claim that the Soviet Union is a natural ally of the movement. It may have been so when small states of the world were fighting against Western imperialism and colonialism. Are we still to consider it a friend when it invades or supports the invasion or occupation of small non-aligned countries? "Should the movement continue to pretend that only one superpower threatens the non-aligned states?"

"How many of our founder members have to be invaded before this movement returns to the great sense of responsibility and realism that our founding fathers called for?" Mr Dhanabalan said Singapore had been hopeful that in New Delhi, under the guidance of India as one of the founder members, the movement would return to the ideals and principles that it once stood for.

He said: "Unfortunately this nas not been so, at least as far as the Kampuchea question is concerned. We are disappointed that not only has the Democratic Kampuchean delegation been denied visas to come to New Delhi, but the representatives of the illegal Quisling regime in Phnom Penh have been given status and allowed to attend functions of the movement in the name of protocol."

Mr Dhanabalan went on to urge the conference to take a clear and unequivocal stand on Afghanistan and Kampuchea. He said: "While condemnation by the movement will not by itself get the Soviet troops out of Afghanistan or the Vietnamese out of Kampuchea, our silence, our skirting around the issue will certainly be of help for the occupying power to continue its aggression. Our only weapon is moral censure. Those who insidiously whisper in our ears that taking an open and clear stand on principles will not help want to rob the movement of even this weapon. Let us not allow this."

SRV Minister's Speech

BK110808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0756 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam today accused the five ASEAN nations of maintaining confrontation against Indochinese countries so as to "interfere in their affairs, ask for United States aid and make profit on the refugees problem."

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said this left only two alternatives: Either to continue confrontation as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) had done in the past two years or seek mutual discussion and settlement on the basis of equality and mutual agreement. And he warned that ASEAN nations--Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines--"should not harbour any illusion of imposing their will" on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

Attacking U.S. imperialism and Beijing hegemony, the minister told the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting here to day that the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, and those of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, was legitimate. "The legitimate government of these respective countries has the right to request the assistance of fraternal countries as a defensive counter-measure against aggression and intervention by the imperialist and reaction forces," he said. He added, however, "this presence of the Vietnamese Army is only temporary. Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn after the danger from China comes to an end and with the agreement of Laos and Kampuchea."

ASEAN nations claimed to respect the United Nations Charter and to want UN resolutions on Kampuchea implemented, but they were supporting China's policy of aggression and intervention, and had supported Indonesia's occupation of East Timor against the UN resolution.

Mr Co Thach charged that ASEAN countries wanted to keep up military pressure, economic blockade and political encirclement to force the Indochinese countries to surrender, but the Nonaligned Movement would never support the aggressors against its member nations of Indochina. Criticising, although without naming, ASEAN nonaligned members--Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia--the Vietnamese minister said they called for troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Kampuchea while protesting against mentioning the U.S. base of Diego Garcia.

The 95-member Nonaligned Movement had no reason to oppose one bloc if it supported the struggle for peace and independence, and should oppose a bloc hostile to this, Mr Co Thach said. Support, first from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the nonaligned countries in Vietnam's struggle against U.S.-headed military alliances did not mean the movement had sided with one bloc against the other. The struggle of Asian, African and Latin American people for freedom against U.S. imperialism and against racism and dictatorial regimes did not arise because of superpower disputes.

"The fact the Taiwan has not been liberated and Hong Kong and Macao are still under the domination of foreign powers is not a result of the dispute between the 'two blocs or the two superpowers'," he said. Vietnam would attend the summit conference suggested by Madagascar on peace in the Indian Ocean, the minister said. And he added: "We demand the dismantling of the military bases, Diego Garcia in the first place. We demand that the U.S. abandon its design to annex Micronesia, withdraw its troops from South Korea, put an end to its interference and subversive activities against the peoples of Afghanistan, Iran and other countries on the Indian subcontinent."

Mr Co Thach accused Beijing of colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union and forces of peace and national independence. Beijing's slogan of opposing the two superpowers and of staying neutral complemented each other in the campaign against the Soviet Union and forces, including the Nonaligned Movement, struggling for peace.

"Either we stand by the side of the nonaligned countries struggling against the enemies of peace... or we work with certain people to condemn those who are struggling against the enemies of the nonaligned countries...", the minister said. Strength came not only from unity but also from the Nonaligned Movement's alliance and unity with other peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, he stressed.

DPRK Minister's Address

For an 11 February KCNA report of a speech given by DPRK Foreign Minister Ho Tam at the 9 February opening session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, and any additional North Korean reportage on the conference, see the 11 February and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Other Speeches

BK110441 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The last session of the Nonaligned Conference continued until the late hours and was addressed by the foreign ministers of several countries.

Sudanese Foreign Minister As-Sayyid Hashim 'Uthman referred to the losses of Iran and Iraq following their conflict. The Egyptian foreign minister, exercising his right to reply, said the Arab countries which are opposing Egypt's signing of the Camp David accord in fact did nothing to help the cause of the Palestinians. Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad urged the conference to extend its full support to the Palestinian cause and to the frontline African states in their liberation struggle.

Foreign Minister of Kenya Dr Robert Ouko said the Nonaligned Movement was a moral duty to speak up against international injustice in any part of the world, regardless of who committed it. The Algerian foreign minister has urged the conference to call on the UN Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions to compel the Pretoria regime to vacate the illegal occupation of Namibia.

Nigeria has pledged $1 million to the special fund for the liberation of Namibia from the racist regime of South Africa. The foreign minister of Nigeria told the conference that he has been authorized by his country's president to make the announcement.

Foreign Minister of Morocco M'hamed Boucetta demanded withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. He asked the Nonaligned Movement to work to ensure the right of self-determination for the Palestinians. Foreign Minister of Democratic Yemen Salim Salih Muhammad demanded a political settlement of the Afghanistan issue and pleaded for making Kampuchea a member of the Nonaligned Movement. He alleged lack of political will on the part of the capitalist countries for a new international economic order.

UAE Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi strongly pleaded for the vacation of all Arab territory occupied by Israel. He also wanted a concerted effort by the Nonaligned Movement against designs of the imperialist powers to increase their area of influence in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere.

ACTIVITIES OF IRANIAN DELEGATION REPORTED

Nabavi, Chatti Discuss War

GF111058 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, Habib Chatti, proposed to brother Behzad Nabavi, the head of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Conference currently being held in New Delhi, that a committee be formed to investigate the Iraqi war imposed on Iran, as was decided upon at the recent At'Taif summit conference. Chatti requested that a date be set for the committee to visit Iran.

Brother Nabavi replied by saying that Iran does not object to the delegation's visit if it is intended to investigate the destruction resulting from the war, particularly if the committee visits the residential and civilian targets hit during the war.

Meetings With Ministers

GF101231 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs and leader of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Conference, received the PDRY foreign minister at his residence in New Delhi today. The two sides discussed the Iraqi war imposed on Iran and exchanged views on issues to be discussed by the Nonaligned Conference currently meeting in New Delhi.

The Cuban foreign minister and the head of the PLO Political Department, brother Faruq Qaddumi, for the second time during the New Delhi conference, held talks today with Brother Behzad Nabavi on the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic of Iran. Behzad Nabavi also met with the Indian foreign minister.

Nabavi, Hashemi Meet Rao

GF101631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Behzad Nabavi conferred with the Indian foreign minister in New Delhi this morning. During the meeting, which was also attended by the prime minister's assistant, brother Mohammad Hashemi, brother Nabavi explained the stands of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the war imposed on Iran by Iraq and on the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference. The head of the Iranian delegation to the New Delhi conference assured the Indian foreign minister that no negotiations will take place with the Iraqi regime until all foreign forces are withdrawn from Iranian territory and all traces of aggression are removed. The Indian foreign minister praised the Islamic revolution in Iran and its achievements.

Nabavi Meets Shahi, Others

GF110551 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] PARS has reported that brother Behzad Nabavi, the head of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, conferred with Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi this afternoon in New Delhi.

The correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran reported from New Delhi that the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Nonaligned Conference met this afternoon with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization and had talks with him. The report added that the talks focused on issues discussed at the At-Ta'if summit conference. According to the same report, the head of the Iranian delegation, brother Nehzad Nabavi, also met with the Algerian foreign minister and the Western Saharan delegation. During those two meetings, issues pertaining to the conference's resolutions were discussed.

Meeting With Saharan Delegation

GF110705 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Brother Behzad Nabavi, the minister of state for executive affairs and the head of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Ministers Conference, conferred with the foreign minister of the Sahara Democratic Arab Republic and members of the delegation accompanying him. At the conclusion of this meeting, brother Nabavi said that the foreign minister of the Democratic Arab Republic of the Arab Sahara declared his country's full support for the Islamic revolution in Iran, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, and for Iran's stand on international issues. The head of Iranian delegation stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran is prepared to undertake any form of cooperation with the Sahara Government, whose foreign minister confirmed its sovereignty over most of the country.

Walkout Staged

BK101605 Hong Kong AFP in English 1541 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 10 Feb (AFP)--The Iranian delegation today walked out of the foreign ministers conference here and pledged to continue the war with Baghdad, as Iraqi Minister Sa'dun Hammadi rose to address the Nonaligned Conference here.

The political adviser to Iran's prime minister and number two in the Tehran government, Mohammed Rafsanjani, said after the walkout: "We are going to continue the war until they (Iraqi forces) pull out of all our territory." He ruled out any initiative by the Nonaligned Movement to end the war between the two Gulf states until Iraqi forces were off Iranian soil.

Foreign ministers at the conference of the 95-member movement have called repeatedly for the two nonaligned members to stop fighting, and many have suggested setting up a commission to try and get a cease-fire. Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in her keynote speech yesterday urged the two countries to call their men home.

WALDHEIM ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI FOR CONFERENCE

BK101700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1656 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Feb (AFP)--United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today to take part in the commemorative session for the 20th anniversary of the Non-Aligned Movement tomorrow. Dr Waldheim, who is accompaniedby his wife Elizabeth, was received at the airport by Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao.

KARMAL WILLING 'TO SEEK SOLUTIONS' WITH IRAN

LD101644 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution and the overthrow of the dictatorship, has sent the following telegram to the president of Iran:

Respected Excellency, the president of Iran: On behalf of the government and people of the DRA, I present my warmest greetings through you to the entire militant nation of Iran on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the Islamic Republic in Iran.

The overthrow of the oppressive monarchical regime in Iran and the profound, brave struggle of the people of Iran against world-devouring imperialism has great international significance and has become an inspiration to the people of Afghanistan and to all peace-loving people of the world.

I take this opportunity to once again express our all-around readiness to seek solutions to the present difficulties between our countries through discussions based on neighborliness and fraternity. Your Excellency is well aware of previous DRA proposals concerning these discussions.

We wish you, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the militant nation of Iran, great successes in achieving the objectives before you.

INDIAN PAPER SAYS KARMAL OFFERS TO HOLD ELECTIONS

BK110644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0628 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Feb (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal has offered to hold "free and fair elections" in two or three months in Afghanistan if neighbouring countries and other powers withdrew their support from rebels and gave a guarantee of non-interference the English daily 'THE TIMES OF INDIA," reported today.

Mr Karmal said in an interview that Soviet troops would be withdrawn from his country as soon as "outside military interference in our internal affairs" stopped.

Mr Karmal declared that his government would not try to impose a one-party communist rule on Afghanistan and would do everything in his power to make the poll free and fair.

"You know how independent and proud a people they (the Afghans) are. They will be free to choose a government of their liking," he added.

Asked how he would ensure the elections were free and fair, the president said people should trust his words.

Meanwhile, in a message sent to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference here, Mr Karmal called on neighbouring countries to settle all unresolved issues through "political negotiations and good will."

He asked the non-aligned meeting to consider the May 14 proposals of the Kabul government calling for talks without preconditions between Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES CEREMONY AT AIR TRAINING CENTER

LD102006 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, commander in chief of the armed forces, attended a ceremony of air force personnel at the air training center this morning. During this ceremony, at which a group of families of martyrs of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran were also present, the president made a speech. The president, addressing the families of the martyrs, said: The martyrs of your family are in fact martyrs of the whole nation, and a martyr's family is not limited to his children, sisters, brothers, spouse, father and mother--all future generations are also a martyr's family members.

Mr Bani-Sadr added: We value our martyrs not only for their sacrifices in this war, fighting the aggressive enemy without being frightened of death and giving their lives to safeguard the independence of the country, but also because their efforts destroyed centuries of humiliation that our country and people suffered under the hegemonists.

The president continued: These pilots, Airborne Division officers and technicians prepared our air force so well that it was able to break the enemy, and they played a decisive role in halting the aggression. These achievements reveal the power of instruction and the ability of our great generation.

The president, in another part of his speech, said: Yesterday, when I was received in audience by the imam, I brought to his gracious attention two known laws of sociology, which are accepted by all ideologies in this world: The first says that when a general victory is gained, the whole nation of the victorious country becomes united. It was the (?same in our) historic revolution, and after the revolution our nation, and even a majority of those who held important positions in the system of the former regime, considered themselves to be part of the revolution; they all chanted one slogan, because no one was prepared to separate himself from the victory and say that he had no share in it.

The second law, which is the opposite of the one mentioned above, is that the time after a general defeat is one of dispersion and general disputes. Therefore, disputes and discord result from defeat, and if we had been defeated in this war, we would have been dispersed. Dispersion could have destroyed our nation, and most probably our country would have disintegrated and there would have been no country left to be called Iran.

The president, while emphasizing the efforts and work to achieve victory, stressed the theme of unity.

Dr Bani-Sadr left the air training center after making his speech.

BANI-SADR URGES TROOPS TO VICTORY AT GRADUATION

LD102032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, great ceremonies were held at the military college in the presence of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and the commander in chief, and Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister. The ceremonies began at 1500 this afternoon.

First, Colonel Seyyed Musa Namju, the commander of the military college, presented a military report.

Then the representative of the cadets was awarded his graduation insignia and the graduation ceremonies began with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Afterward, President Bani-Sadr made a speech, saying: Each victory is a guarantee of unity, the country's territorial integrity and the establishment of Islam in this land. With your victory against conspirators, you open the way for the victory of Islam and thereby safeguard this country. And now the nation has a message for its soldiers: Win the war. You must try harder to achieve victory in this war. My brothers: The united and advancing Islamic country of Iran is awaiting your victory. I, as a brother, would like to tell you that the nation, with its unblemished emotions and full of hope, expects you to achieve victory. All of our forces, on every front, must gain victory. And you must try to achieve this victory by using your brains, hands and initiative in defeating the enemy.

The commander in chief of the armed forces, at the end of his speech, said: The imam also expects you and calls upon you to try with all your power to be victorious. Therefore, try hard for victory. You here and your brothers are fighting on fronts. [as heard] Iran is impatiently awaiting your victory today. I beseech God to grant you this victory as soon as possible.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES CONTINUE

Foreign Ministry Statement

GF111033 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] On the occasion of the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution's glorious victory in Iran, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has addressed a message to all liberal Muslims of the world. The message says in part: Two years ago, on this very same unique day, our people, who offered martyrs and sacrifices, were able to destroy the chains and shackles of colonialism, oppression, repression and injustice and were able to achieve victory following many years of struggle and striving. Through their comprehensive struggle, which extended to the capital's streets, sandy alleys, villages, the distant countryside, mosques, university halls, valleys, farms, factories and markets, our people were able, through unity, cooperation and without dependence on any foreign power, to overthrow and doom to failure the tyrant who was supported by international colonialist powers.

At the time when the children of this deprived people were groaning from the pain of whips, and while the blood of their beloved painted streets and alleys, and despite their occupation in the battle against the agents inside and outside the country, they never forgot to support the oppressed, deprived and liberal of the world and to cast their attention to every region in the world where human beings were being exploited or oppressed. The Iranian people treated other peoples' issues as if they were their own, from the very start declared their support for liberation movements and shouted at all executioners and bloodsuckers, saying: We will not leave the agonized and oppressed alone, wherever they are, and we shall fight the battle with them against the oppressors. The Iranian people said that they do not expect to be rewarded for such stands and have no ambitions over the lands, resources and wealth of others. By virtue of the fact that Iranian Muslims oppose all forms of foreign presence and exploitation in the sacred land of the Islamic home, they raised the slogan "Independence and freedom," declared their rejection of life under the supervision and protection of any superpower and refused to become subordinate to any of these powers. Both Eastern and Western exploiters considered this slogan to be the greatest sin ever committed by this people and the greatest sin of their Islamic message. Thus, the blood suckers and exploiters decided to punish this oppressed and struggling people for no sin other than their struggle for Islamic independence and freedom. In addition to planning sabotage operations to create internal unrest, they exercised economic and political pressures against this oppressed people.

Eventually--faced by our people's revolution and continuous resistance--they chose the method of military aggression against our territory and people. They assigned this task to their agent Saddam and instructed him to raid our innocent, unarmed civilian people. Our towns, schools, hospitals and mosques have been destroyed, and the houses of our citizens were shelled with missiles and artillery. More than 1.5 million of our people have become homeless.

The governments of the world have witnessed this outrageous and inhuman attack without uttering a single word of objection or denunciation. However, the children of our people have confronted the aggression and declared that neither these attacks nor hardships nor anything worse can force our revolution to become dependent and subordinate to superpowers, whether Eastern or Western.

The Foreign Ministry's message also says: Our great leader, Imam Khomeyni, has instructed our soldiers not to copy Saddam's savage measures practiced against our civilian unarmed citizens. He forbade them from carrying out any un-Islamic or inhuman actions. Our soldiers have abided by the commandment of their leader and have not attacked or shelled the innocent, unarmed Muslim Iraqi people or their towns and houses. Our soldiers will never do such things.

The Foreign Ministry's message addressed the world's liberal peoples by saying: Oh liberal peoples of the world: While celebrating the 2d anniversary of the victory of their Islamic revolution, our people affirm that they will not give up their Islamic and humane values under any pressure or attacks carried out by the blood sucker of nations in the world.

Revolution Committee Warning

LD101820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The central staff of the Islamic revolution committee, in connection with a plot by superpowers and the counterrevolution on the 2d anniversary of the revolution, has issued a statement of warning to the nation. The text of the statement is as follows:

In His exalted name. Valiant and Muslim Iranian nation: On the eve of ceremonies to mark the 2d anniversary of the Islamic revolution, and while the superpowers' agents have been engaged in a battle on the country's southern and western fronts, internal puppet agents are planning, on 11 February, by means of psychological tricks and the precipitation of clashes between groups, to implement part of their evil designs.

The central committee of Iran's Islamic revolution, while requesting the Muslim nation's active and solid presence in the 11 February ceremonies, expects the nation, as always, to frustrate the hopes of the enemies of the revolution by vigilantly rejecting any divisive move. Needless to say, security forces will deal with anarchists and subversives according to regulations.

[Signed] The public relations department of the central staff of the Islamic revolution committee

Warning From Presidential Office

LD101800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] The following statement issued by the presidential office was placed at the disposal of the Central News Bureau tonight:

In His exalted name. According to reports received, a group of people, under the guise of support for the president, are intending to disrupt the ceremonies marking the 2d anniversary of the glorious Islamic revolution and to break up the ceremonies at Azadi Square.

The heroic and revolutionary Iranian nation, under the decisive leadership of Imam Khomeyni, is determined to safeguard the achievements of this great revolution, which have been gained through the unity and participation of all the people, like the apple of their eye. The presidential office expects the revolutionary compatriots' slogans and statements not to undermine unity and expects them to recall the days in the month of February 1979. It is deemed necessary to point out that the ceremonies at which the president will make his speech will begin at Azadi Square at 1030 tomorrow.

Wartime Court Statement

LD101224 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, Statement 14 of the wartime court was issued today as follows:

In His exalted name. Now that the risen nation of Islam is marking the 2d anniversary of the glorious revolution with efforts brimming with the love of God, the ultimate victory of the Islamic revolution in the world and the overthrow of the imperialistic and socioimperialistic powers, like those indefatigable strugglers in the history of the bloody land of Iran [as heard], we ask the heroic nation of Iran and particularly the people of Tehran to report, amid conditions in which the enemy fifth column intends to disrupt the unity of the nation on 11 February--that is, the turning point in the history of the nation's saga makers--with the cooperation of hypocritical and pseudo-progressive groups through reactionary analyses based on international squabbles, any suspicious movements to the security and revolutionary organizations so that they can follow upon them.

Rules for Fars Parades

GF101912 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text of communique issued by Fars governor general on 10 February 1981]

[Text] With regard to the beginning of the 3d [as heard] anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution, and while offering felicitations and greetings to the imam of the nation, Khomeyni the great, and the heroic nation of Iran, particularly the united citizens of Fars Province, we invite you to participate in the grand march of truth tomorrow. All are hereby notified that, in order to preserve the solidarity of our honorable compatriots, they must refrain from bringing any portraits except that of the imam and the martyrs of the Islamic revolution for the ceremonial parade. Also, kindly avoid voicing slogans except those that express unity and fraternity.

[Signed] Mohammad Nabi Habibi, Fars governor general

Jewish Society Statement

LD101300 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the society of Jewish intellectuals has issued a statement in connection with the glorification of the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

The statement says in part: That which has happened to our homeland and heroic nation since the victory of the revolution is a saga of resistance by the Iranian people and of conspiracy and agitation by world imperialists and their various agents. The society of Jewish intellectuals of Iran is renewing its unbreakable ties with the Iranian nation on the threshold of the 3d year of victory and declares its faithfulness to the aims of the revolution of February 1979, and to the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and the continuation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Drug Offenders Amnestied

LD101138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Statement issued by chief revolution public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. All revolution courts and public prosecutors' offices are hereby notified that, upon receiving the consent of Imam Khomeyni--may his shadow cover us all--exalted leader of the revolution, all those convicted of narcotics offenses and who have the following qualifications should be freed, to mark the 2d anniversary of the victorious revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1. Signs of repentance and determination to fight narcotics addicts should be observed in their behavior.

2. They should not have been charged with membership in gangs who sell and distribute narcotics.

[Signed] 'Ali Qoddusi, chief revolution public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 400

LD101836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Communique 400 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim, revolutionary compatriots in Iran: You are hereby informed about some of the operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the manner in which battle was conducted in areas in which our forces were engaged with the enemies of Islam and Iran on 8 and 9 February:

1. Yesterday, the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on one of the fronts in Abadan set 1 enemy tank and 1 armored personnel carrier ablaze and killed or wounded 19 Iraqi soldiers. Also yesterday, the self-sacrificing army combatants on the Khuninshahr front succeeded in destroying one enemy trench and one ammunition dump. Also on this front, after being hit by an enemy mortar, a combatant sailor was martyred; one naval officer and another two sailors were wounded.

2. The heroes of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Dezful region, opening artillery fire on the positions of the aggressive enemy, destroyed 1 tank and 1 crane belonging to the Iraqi aggressors and killed 10 Iraqi soldiers.

3. On 8 February, an exchange of artillery fire continued between the forces of Islam and the mercenary agents of the aggressor enemy in Susangerd, Shush and (Jesr-e Naderi); the self-sacrificing combatants of the gendarmerie in the Susangerd region destroyed 9 enemy one-man foxholes and 1 Iraqi ammunition trench and killed or wounded 13 of their forces.

On the Shush front, too, one of Islam's soldiers was wounded when hit by an exploding enemy artillery shell.

4. On the Ilam front, the self-sacrificing combatants of Islam inflicted heavy losses and casualties on the enemy. The helicopter gunships of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Airborne Division, raiding enemy positions in the Ilam region, destroyed 2 enemy tanks, 2 squad tents and 2 trenches belonging to the Iraqi aggressors and killed some 30 Iraqi soldiers. On another hill in the Ilam region, thanks to the advance by the self-sacrificing forces of Islam and the opening of effective fire on enemy positions, a great many Iraqi soldiers were either killed or wounded and 30 of them were taken prisoner. On another front in this region, two Iraqi soldiers were captured, together with their arms and equipment.

5. Yesterday the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artillery fire on an Iraqi post in northeastern Iraq and inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy. Also, thanks to artillery fire by the combatant forces of Islam on the aggressive Iraqi Army positions in the Paveh and Nowsud region, one enemy armored personnel carrier and one vehicle were destroyed and a number of Iraqi aggressors were either killed or wounded.

During the past few days, the attack launched by illecally armed individuals against military units in the country's western regions was repulsed; casualties were inflicted on them and two of them were captured. Also, in the Marivan region, 23 unlawfully armed individuals, together with their military hardware, gave themselves up to the forces of Islam.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

FRIDAY IMAM SEMINAR CONCLUDES IN KHUZESTAN

GF101555 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] At the last session of the 3-day seminar of Friday imams and education authorities of Khuzestan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Kazem Musavi, deputy minister of education, said in a speech: The matter of the war and the war refugees should receive the proper attention. If there is a need for manpower, teachers and students should be used to give mental nourishment to the dear villagers and their offspring.

Seyyed Mohammad Keyavash, Ahvaz Majlis deputy, mentioned the problems of war and refugees and said: To speed work on projects related to the war and refugees, meetings have been held with Mr Raja'i. It has been decided to give more facilities to the refugees in Khuzestan.

The Bandar-e Mahshahr Friday imam and Mr 'Ali Akbar Nasibi, official in charge of Khuzestan's department of child guidance and training, made speeches about training within the framework of Islamic culture.

KURDISH RESISTANCE LEADER CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT

NC101803 Paris AFP in English 1751 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 10 Feb (AFP)--More than 10,000 Iranian Kurds, most of them civilians, have died in the "dirty war" waged against the people of Kordestan by authorities in Tehran since the founding of the Islamic Republic two years ago, Kurdish autonomist leader Abdorraman Qasemlu said here today.

"Two years after the revolution, in which the Kurdish people participated fully, Iran knows neither liberty nor democracy," Mr Qasemlu said at a press conference marking the second anniversary of the ouster of the ex-shah.

Mr Qasemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, added that the Iran-Iraq conflict had not improved matters. On the contrary, he said, Iranian forces "have for the past three weeks been systematically bombing the town of Mahabad, the historic capital of Iranian Kordestan."

Unable to defeat the Kurdish guerrilla fighters, Iran's forces "take revenge by shelling the civilian populations with their Phantom aircraft and their helicopters," Mr Qasemlu charged.

However, "despite the presence of four divisions of the regular army and several tens of thousands of so-called guardians of the revolution," the Democratic Party of Kordestan currently controls a zone of more than 100,000 sq km (60,000 sq miles), he said.

The Kurdish leader added that it would be necessary to "overthrow the regime of the mullahs to establish democracy." However, the Kurds cannot do this alone, but would join with "democratic forces within Iran," he said.

8 FEB RADIO IRAN PROGRAMMING SUMMARIZED

GF081635 [Editorial Report] The clandestine Radio Iran in Persian to Iran at 1330 GMT on 8 February carried its usual anti-Khomeyni commentaries. The opening commentary congratulated the armed forces for their 8 July uprising and asked all freedom-loving Iranians to rise against the regime. The news and press review dealt with news agencies' reports on events in Iran. The station carried the full text of a letter by former Prime Minister Bakhtiar to the UN secretary general, asking for a review of the atrocities committed by the present regime in Iran. At 1500 GMT the station carried a 10-minute commentary discussing recent remarks by Khomeyni concerning the internecine fighting between various power groups in the government, attributing the power vacuum in Iran to clerical rule.

RADIO IRAN ASKS IRANIANS TO JOIN NEQAB

GF091450 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] This is the true voice of the Iranian nation. This is the voice of the freedom fighters of Iran. This is the voice of [words indistinct].

Compatriots, freedom seekers and fighters, free women and men: Arise to free the homeland. Do not allow the [word indistinct] and cruel regime of Khomeyni to destroy our homeland. Compatriots, join the Neqab organization. The self-sacrificing members of the Neqab organization await you freedom-seeking Iranians. Let us put hand in hand and march to free our homeland. (?Join) the selfless members of the Neqab organization and in the same voice as Shahpur Bakhtiar, the legitimate son of Dr Mossadeq, [words indistinct].

Our Iran is alive and everlasting. Our Iran must become free, [word indistinct] and independent. [passage indistinct]

BRIEFS

LEAD, TIN SMELTING--The director of the Iranian steel company has said that studies are taking place to build tin and lead smelting plants in Iran. In a statement to PARS, the company's director said that proposed annual lead production is 35,000-40,000 tons and proposed annual tin production is 50,000-70,000 tons. This will meet local consumption requirements. The driector added that the country's tin and lead reserve is 2 million tons of lead and 7 million tons of tin. This amount is sufficient to meet local requirements for up to 50 years. Once the 25-billion riyal project has been completed, Iran will stop importing these metals from other markets. [Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81 GF]

[The following item is being reprinted as a portion of it was inadvertently left out of the 9 February South Asia DAILY REPORT (page I 11)]

DETAILS OF 8 FEB MAJLIS SESSION REPORTED

LD081348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly met at 0830 this morning under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani. According to our correspondent, at the beginning of the open session, the speaker of the Majlis said: As those who applied to make preagenda speeches have requested to defer them, there will be no speeches in today's session.

The speaker of the Majlis added: A letter addressed to French parliamentarians has been prepared by the Majlis Foreign Relations Commission and will be read, so that other deputies may sign it if they wish. The text of the letter was then read and signed by 126 deputies. In connection with the letter, Mohammad Mohammadi, deputy from Gorgan, said in view of the fact that the French Government has already demonstrated its imperialist stance Vietnam, Algeria and, at present, Chad, one cannot expect anything different from this country. Consequently, the forwarding of such a letter on behalf of the Majlis and the Foreign Relations Commission in a format that compares the French Revolution to that of Iran's is not logical.

The Majlis speaker said this letter is not being sent by the Majlis, but by the deputies who signed it. He added: We have sent a message on behalf of the Islamic Consultative Assembly to the French parliament and nation; I must point out that the measure taken by the French Government is not at all justified as far as the freedom-loving people of the world are concerned. France has already expropriated our gunboats--the gunboats already paid for--and is now delivering Mirages and a considerable amount of war materiel to Iraq. The people of the world ask themselves: What is France's stand? Look at what we have done and at what Iraq has done. We openly rose to fight America and imperialism. No doubt, a contributing factor in this decision by France was it cannot bear to see a small country smash America's might. They have correctly realized that Iran is no longer prepared to pay ransom to governments bent on plundering the wealth of a nation; there is no longer any opportunity for such plundering; there is no longer any opportunity for America and the colonialists to help themselves at colorful and appetizing tables set for them by the former regime, through the sale of cheap oil and shameful agreements.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani then added: Another point contributing to the French decision is that France has found numerous footholds for itself in Iraq, in order to colonize the Iraqi people. We have seen the shameful agreements it has imposed on Iraq. France looks on Iraq as prey, whereas it cannot do so with Iran. We hope that the Iraqi people will render these superpowers blind; for the question is: Is Iraq's Ba'th Party an acceptable regime? At any rate, a France that gave sanctuary to the Oveysis, the Bakhtiars and the Ashrafs and all of those fugitives who must be executed a thousand times over in revenge for the blood of our martyrs cannot be expected to do otherwise. We send this message, through the president of the French National Assembly, to the French nation. We are telling the French Government that the Iranian nation cannot be deceived any longer.

According to our correspondent, after the remarks by the Majlis speaker, the initial item on the agenda, dealing with the second reading of a report by the Economic and Finance Commission on a bill pertaining to collecting the cost of freight transportation, was read by the commission's secretary.

After some debate by the deputies, the bill was put to a vote and accepted. Another point raised in today's session was a report by the Economic and Finance Commission on a bill concerned with extending by 6 months the time allocated for (?approving) the budget and on statements made by companies operating under the supervision of the foundation of the oppressed about their tax. This report was read by the commission's secretary.

Our correspondent also reports that in today's meeting Ayatollah Mahdavi-Kani, minister of interior, answered questions posed by Salavati and Omid Najafabadi about elections in Esfahan and certain other constituencies. The interior minister said: I must say that only the Majlis can order the suspension of elections, and it is the Interior Ministry that carries out the elections. We wanted to hold elections in certain constituencies. However, as far as certain big cities are concerned, we thought there might be trouble. Obviously, this does not mean that the inhabitants of Esfahan or Tehran or Tabriz, who have given rise to such ideas, are not following the line of the imam; rather, we thought that should any difficulty emerge in elections held in these cities and should the officials be forced to interfere, then the opposition would claim the elections were held at gunpoint. This is precisely what we do not want.

Continuing his remarks at the Majlis, which at this point was being chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the interior minister said that the Interior Ministry is aware that it cannot postpone constituency elections. It was in the light of this point that we wrote a letter to Mr Bani-Sadr, explaining the reason. We asked him to use his legal right and write to the Majlis. If the Majlis approved it, then the elections would not be held; otherwise they would be. Mr Bani-Sadr said that owing to the existing difficulties and for the sake of greater freedom, it would be better to delay the elections. I do not know whether this was requested from the Majlis. At any rate, if any delay has occurred in this regard, we are not at fault. Obviously, I believe there exists the necessary quorum in the Majlis now, so any delay in holding the elections would not create any problem so far as the Majlis itself is concerned.

The interior minister then added: I believe that under the present circumstances elections can be held in Esfahan, Tabriz and Tehran. We are currently engaged in studying the situation, in order to hold elections in these cities.

The open session of the Majlis ended at 1135. The next one is to be held next Sunday.

CORRECTION TO KHOMEYNI AIR FORCE SPEECH

The following correction is to be made to the item entitled "Khomeyni Address," published in the 9 February South Asia DAILY REPORT on page I 4:

On page I 5, fourth paragraph, from line 6 to end of paragraph make read:

These very people who claim to be advocates of the masses [Persian: tudeh--an unusual choice of word for "masses," probably indicating reference to the Iranian Tudeh Party which is closely linked to the Soviet Union] who claim to be part of the masses [tudeh], sent millions of people, millions of the oppressed, to prison after the victory of their revolution [apparent reference to the October Revolution in the Soviet Union] and killed them.